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The China Mail.

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Humidity 85.

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HONGKONG, THURSDAY, APRIL 29, 1920.

日一十月三申庚次歲年九國民華中

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TO-DAY'S CABLES.

(Reuter's Service to the China Mail.)

STATE SHIPBUILDING.

TOTAL LOSS OF £2,500,000.

MINISTRY OF SHIPPING REPORT.

LONDON, April 27.

The report on the appropriation account for 1918-19 for the Ministry of Shipping shows that the total deficiency to be met from a vote of credit amounted to just over a hundred millions. The report deals at some length with the financial aspect of building concrete ships, showing that after the armistice the whole policy of constructing concrete ships was reviewed, when it was decided it would be more economical to cancel the contracts. The total loss to the State was reduced to about two and a half millions.

FRENCH POST TREACHEROUSLY TREATED.

PARIS, April 27.

A battalion of French infantry and a squadron of cavalry, occupying Urfa, the last post between the Tigris and Euphrates, were surrounded by Mustafa Kemal's troops. The French were compelled to leave the town after the conclusion of an armistice. The French were thereafter attacked by superior numbers. According to the Turks a portion of the French succeeded in returning to the town. The remainder probably reached the railway.

SAN REMO JOB FINISHED.

LONDON, April 27.

The San Remo conference concluded yesterday. The mission's leave to-morrow.

ATTACKED BY ARABS.

CAIRO, April 27.

Two thousand Bedouin attacked Semakh, south of Lake Tiberias. There were a few police casualties. The small British force withdrew. According to latest reports the situation is well in hand. Aeroplanes participated. It is officially opined that it was a purely local incident, a development of raids wherein the Bedouin have been looting sheep and cattle.

PARLIAMENTARY ANSWERS.

LONDON, April 27.

In the House of Commons, replying to Lieut. Com. Kenworthy and Mr. J. D. Gilbert as regards the employment of German civilians with the British army on the Rhine as batmen, motordrivers, and telephonists, Mr. Churchill explained that 2,949 were so employed temporarily, owing to a shortage of the technical personnel and from motives of economy. No German clerks were employed at headquarters or at staff offices.

Replying to Sir H. Brittain, Mr. Churchill said the German aeroplanes deliverable would form a surplus over all possible British requirements, therefore they would be reduced to produce and the material sold.

Replying to Col. Ashley, Mr. Bonar Law said the cabinet, of course, had never considered the Sinn Fein secessionist demands.

Replying to Lord Curzon, Mr. Churchill said there are 14,000 British, 95,000 French, 16,000 Americans, and 20,000 Belgians on the Rhine.

BUDGET IN REPORT STAGE.

WINE DUTIES PASS.

LONDON, April 27.

In the House of Commons, during the report stage of the budget, an amendment to omit the new duty on sparkling wines was negatived without a division. Mr. Chamberlain repeated his previous arguments in support of his alcoholic taxes. He undertook to receive a deputation of all branches of the wine trade to consider their representations. If he found that small modifications not injuring the main proposals, would be more acceptable, he would favourably consider them. Subsequently the wine duties resolution was adopted. The chancellor, replying to representations respecting the effect of the cigar tax upon Havana and dominions cigars, promised to receive a deputation about that too.

AUSTRIA AND BULGARIA.

LONDON, April 27.

The peace treaties with Austria and Bulgaria have received the royal assent.

KIPLING ON WAR GRAVES.

LONDON, April 27.

Kipling in a speech in London with reference to the work of the imperial war graves commission, emphasised that the basic principle whereon the commission was working was absolute equality and permanence. He stated that no point was more insisted upon by the imperial representatives, both from the viewpoint of sentiment and of justice. He pointed out the impossibility of acceding to requests to allow private expenditure. The commission aimed at making the graves uniform and identical for every man, whether a field-marshal or a camp-follower. Mr. Churchill similarly emphasised that the dominions were contributing their quota of expenditure on the basis that the graves should be equal and uniform. He mentioned that half a million headstones would be required for graves in France and Belgium alone.

ICE HOCKEY.

ANTWERP, April 27.

At the olympic games, the final ice hockey match was won by Canada against Sweden, 12 to 1.

FRANCE GETS GERMAN SHIPS.

CHERBOURG, April 27.

The German cruisers "Thuringen" and "Kolberg," and seven destroyers, have arrived and been given up to France in compensation for the Scapa Flow sinkings.

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

(Reuter's Service to the China Mail.)

THE SAN REMO CONFERENCE.

San Remo, April 27th.
The following is the text of the Anglo-French declaration:—

"The Allies have examined the letter of Herr Goepfert, of April 26th, presenting the request of the German Minister of War to the effect that the German Government desires to maintain a German army of 200,000 instead of the 100,000 provided by the Treaty of Versailles, declaring this necessary for the maintenance of order. The Allies wish to state at once that a proposal of this nature cannot even be examined so long as Germany fails in the most important obligations of the treaty and does not proceed with disarmament on which depends the peace of the world."

"Germany is not living up to her engagements in either the destruction of war material or the reduction of her effective or the production of coal, or in regard to reparations, or the cost of the Army of Occupation."

"She has given neither satisfaction nor apologies for the assaults to which on several occasions members of Allied missions have been subjected. She has taken no steps as provided under the protocol to the Treaty towards ascertaining the liabilities under the head of Reparation, or towards making proposals fixing the total amount she would thus pay. Urgent as is a settlement of this nature in the interest of all concerned, she does not appear even to be considering how she is to meet the obligations as and when they mature."

"The Allies do not ignore the difficulties with which the German Government is faced, and do not intend to insist upon too liberal an interpretation of the Treaty, but they are unanimous in declaring that they cannot permit the continuation of these infractions of the Treaty of Versailles; that the Treaty must be executed and remain as the basis of relations between Germany and the Allies, and that they are determined to take all measures, even to the extent, if necessary, of occupation of further German territory, which may have the effect of ensuring the execution of the Treaty. They declare, on the other hand, that it is not their intention to annex any portion of German territory."

"At the same time, the Allies consider that questions raised by the infractions of the treaty of peace and by measures necessary to ensure its execution will more easily be solved by an exchange of views between the heads of Governments rather than by an exchange of Notes. They have therefore, decided to invite the heads of the German Government to confer directly with the heads of the Allied Governments, and to ask that when they meet, the German Government present them with precise explanations and proposals on all matters mentioned above. If a satisfactory settlement is reached on these points, the Allied Governments will be willing to discuss with the German representatives any question affecting the internal order and economic well-being of Germany, but Germany must understand that the unity of the Allies for the execution of the treaty is as solid as it was for the war, and that the only method of taking her place again in the world is loyalty to execute engagements to which she has subscribed."

CORPORATION PROFITS TAX.

LONDON, April 27th.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Austen Chamberlain, replying to Mr. Hood, said that the Corporation Profits Tax will apply to all limited liability companies registered in the United Kingdom whether carrying on business in the United Kingdom or abroad and whether only holding companies or otherwise. Provision, however, will be made not to tax profits derived from companies which themselves have been subject to the tax.

STRIKERS' DILEMMA.

NEW YORK, April 28th.

The Brotherhood of Trainmen has revoked the charter of nine local bodies whose members participated in the recent unauthorized strike. This affects at least two thousand men.

SONORA REVOLT.

LOS ANGELES, April 28th.

Sonora Revolutionists have captured Guaymas without meeting any resistance.

Two hundred and fifty marines from the gunboat "Guerrero" have joined the revolutionists and towed the gunboat to Mazatlan for repairs. There has been no disorder. Business is proceeding as usual.

ASSOCIATION CUP FINAL.

LONDON, April 27th.

In the Association Cup final, Aston Villa beat Huddersfield by 1 goal to nil at Stamfordbridge.

UNREST IN IRELAND.

LONDON, April 28th.

A determined attack was made on the Clonroche police barracks in Wexford early in the morning by 200 men who incessantly fired rifle and revolver. The sergeant and five constables successfully defended the building. The raiders decamped after two hours' fighting.

Soldiers and civilians came into collision at Limerick last night. Stones were thrown at the soldiers and injured the pickets. An armoured car appeared and the military were drawn off. Two hundred members of the Irish Republican Army arrived at Mill Street, Co. Cork, early yesterday morning, in motor-cars and on bicycles and took up positions and cut telegraphs, and seized and bound six people. They removed them by motor-car to an unknown destination.

It is stated that the prisoners were suspected of being implicated in a holdup at a bank of the official last November when £18,000 was taken. The Republicans will keep the men until they disclose the full details of the robbery.

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EUROPEAN HAIR DRESSERS

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BRITISH PILSENER BEER

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NOTICES.

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AUCTIONEERS, APPRAISERS
AND SURVEYORS.

Public Auctions

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction,

on
FRIDAY, April 30, 1920,
commencing at 11 a.m.
at their Sales Rooms, 6 Duddell Street
A Quantity of
Valuable Household Furniture,
comprising:—

Blackwood curio stands, teapots,
tables and stools, leather covered couch
and easy chairs, finely carved oak
screen, oak dining waggons, oak ice
chest, oak dining chairs, card table,
writing desks, bookcases, engravings,
rugs, single and double brass mounted
iron bedsteads, oak wardrobe, oak
dressing tables, marble top wash-
stands, camphorwood and oak chests of
drawers, occasional tables, etc., etc.

Also

1 Geyser (new)
On view from Thursday, 29th inst.
Catalogues will be issued.
Terms:—Cash on delivery.

LAMMERT BROS.,
Auctioneers.

on
SATURDAY, May 1, 1920,
commencing at 11 a.m.

at their Sales Rooms, 6 Duddell Street

22 pieces Sandal Wood.
1 case Asparagus.
2 cases Sugar Corn.
1 case Stringless Beans.
5 cases Raisins.
1 crate Tree.
3 cases Electric Goods.
1 case Transom Lefts.

Terms:—Cash on delivery.
LAMMERT BROS.,
Auctioneers.

THE Undersigned have received in-
structions from Messrs. THOMSEN
& Co. to sell by Public Auction

on
TUESDAY, the 18th May, 1920,
at 3 p.m.

at his Sales Rooms, Duddell Street,
The Steamer "DAGMAR"

as she now lies in the Menam River,
Bangkok, with all her machinery, gear
and appurtenances, etc.

1457 tons gross Reg.
921 tons net Reg.

1800 tons deadweight capacity on
17 foot mean draft. Speed 10 knots.

This Steamer went ashore in the
Gulf of Siam, was salvaged, and towed to
Bangkok, where she was dry-docked
and patched up.

Inspection orders on application to
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The Steamer to be at purchaser's risk
after fall of hammer, when purchase
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Welcome
Visitorat any
time in
every

household. Every

Bug, Flea, Beetle,

Moth, Fly, etc., dies

once it has come into

proper contact with

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Just arrived

a large assortment of

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1, 2 Gallons up to 4 gallons

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HOW TO AVOID INFANTILE
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When there are diseases prevalent in
the season, it is the most dangerous to
Infants and as Great Care must be
taken in feeding them with proper
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Mothers a lot of trouble. To avoid
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It is easily digested and promotes
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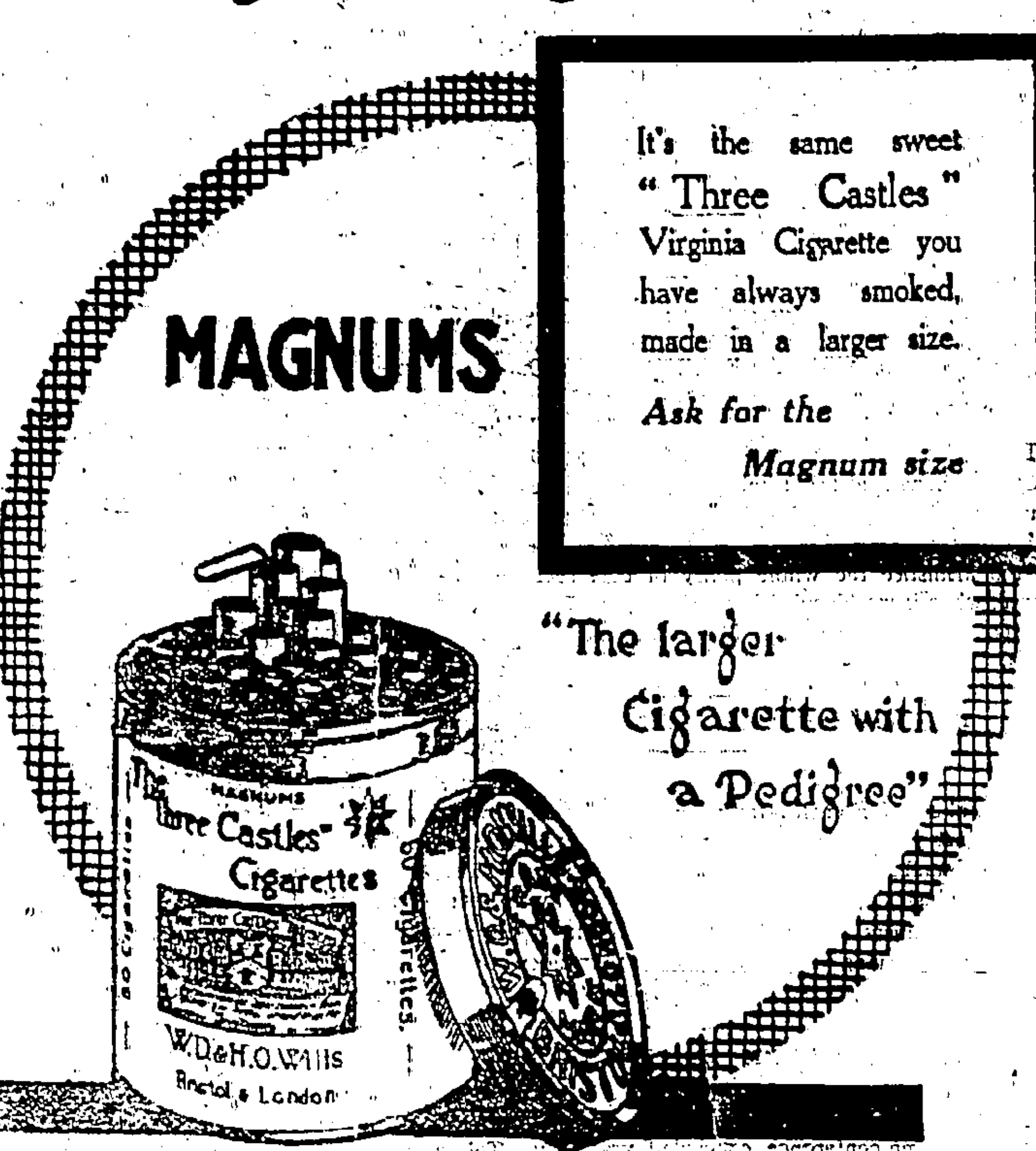
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It's the same sweet
"Three Castles"
Virginia Cigarette you
have always smoked,
made in a larger size.
Ask for the
Magnum size

"The larger
Cigarette with
a Pedigree"

MAGNUMS

W.D. & H.O. WILLS
Bristol & London

This Advertisement is issued by British-American Tobacco Co., (China) Ltd.

THE BERLIN ARCHIVES.

"ALL-HIGHEST MARGINALIA."

The Times has been translating

some extracts from the official docu-
ments at the Berlin Foreign Officewhich Herr Kautsky, Count Mont-
gelas, and Professor Schucking have
been authorized to publish, asbearing upon German responsibility
for the war. These passagesexhibited the "readiness" of the
General Staff and of the Army inJuly, 1914, as at every other moment
before the outbreak of war, and the"calm confidence" of the population
at large, in the assurance of a speedy
victory for German arms.The Kaiser had passionately pro-
moted this spirit of assurance, whichwas warranted enough as far as
German military vision could discern,
and it was this spirit that dictated allhis interventions in the conduct of
German policy. This fact has become
axiomatic. Other evidence apart, itis fully borne out by the Emperor
William's autograph annotations to
the diplomatic dispatches and other
official documents submitted to him
by the Foreign Office. With obstinateperversity the ex-Chancellor, Herr von
Bethmann Hollweg, in an open letter
dated Berlin, December 13, of last
year, persists in maintaining that
the Emperor's "marginal notes" merelyreflected personal impulses and
momentary impressions, and that they
possessed no essential political
significance. There is every reason
to believe that the Kaiser's red ink
notes were known in the German
diplomatic service, were an estab-
lished institution long before Herr
von Bethmann's advent in July,
1909. If the Kaiser had merely
begun to annotate dispatches and to
issue his memoranda in June or July,
1914, and if the Chancellor had not
heeded them, it might have been
open to the world to regard German
policy immediately before the war as
the more or less unconscious
machinations of stupidity. As a
matter of fact, Herr von Bethmann
embodied the type of Prussian official
that Bismarck had in mind when he
prophesied in 1894 that if ever such
a hide-bound bureaucrat should
become Chancellor it would soon be
all over with Germany. More than
any of his predecessors Herr von
Bethmann was the victim of the
Kaiser's caprices and the instrument
of the Imperial will.

THE "CIVILIAN" MIND.

It is comic to read the telegram
of July 20, 1914, in which the
Chancellor, "all-humblest," com-
plained to the Kaiser, who was at
that time cruising off the Norwegiancoast, that the Crown Prince had
again taken to manifesting his
political likes and dislikes. Herr von
Bethmann added that he had indited
a long epistle to the Prince on the
subject, but that he felt no assurance
that the young man would pay any
attention to his remonstrance, and
he therefore begged the Kaiser once
more to warn his son and his
against conduct calculated to counter-
act the Imperial policies. The
problem of "localizing" the Austro-
Serbian conflict, "in accordance with
your Majesty's instructions," was
already so difficult that "even small
incidents" might turn the scale.The Kaiser, on July 21, thereupon
transmitted to the Crown Prince the
Chancellor's complaint, together with
the following comment:—I appeal to your sensibility to
understand how extremely embarras-
sing and painful it must be for Me
that, notwithstanding your promises
to Me, you should by your conduct
again compel the Imperial Chancellor
to submit such a request to Me. I
appeal further to your sense of duty
and honour as a Prussian officer,
who is bound to keep promises
unconditionally, and I expect you,
especially in the present tension of
the situation, unfailingly, once and
for all, to abstain from any political
expression whatever in the presence
of third persons, that is merely
calculated to disturb My own policy
and that of My responsible advisers.

WILHELM, CROWN PRINCE.

To this missive the Crown Prince,
on July 23, replied from his seaside
villa at Zoppot, near Danzig:—
Commands will be executed.

WILHELM, CROWN PRINCE.

To the Chancellor the Prince
replied on the same day:—The contents of the telegram which
your Excellency addressed to H. M.
on the matter in question interested
me very much.

WILHELM.

On July 26 the Kaiser was em-
bellishing yet another "all-humblest"
message from Herr von Bethmann
with a furious endorsement to the
effect that an Imperial mind was
wont to make its military dispositions
in accordance with the "General
Situation," and that this "the
Civilian-Chancellor has not yet
grasped."On July 5, 1914, at Potsdam, the
Kaiser, without any reference to the
Chancellor, gave the Austro-Hun-
garian Ambassador an unqualified
assurance that Germany would sup-
port Austria in her Balkan adventure.
On July 6, in Berlin, the Chancellor
repeated this assurance to the
Ambassador and to Count Berchtold's
emissary, Count Hoyos.During the period from the Sarajevo
murder in June 28 until the eve of
war the Foreign Affairs Committee
of the Federal Council was never
once assembled. At the meeting
of the Federal Council which
was held in Berlin on August
1, Herr von Bethmann presided,and explained the position as fol-
lows:—When Austria-Hun-
gary informed us that she would have
to take action, we replied: "We do
not pretend to be able to judge what
you ought to do; that is not our
business. But it goes without saying
that if the *cassus foederis* should arise,
we shall stand loyally by you."Small wonder, in the light of this
extraordinary utterance, that, even
in his open letter of December 13,
Herr von Bethmann should be able
to find nothing better to say for him-
self and for his master than that
they tried to "prevent a world war."Even the semi-official *German Gazette*,
was bound to admit that the "dual
tendency" of German policy during
the fateful weeks of July, 1914 (when
the Berlin Government had, on the
one hand, urged Austria to attack
Serbia, while, on the other hand, it
sought to "prevent" Austria from
mobilising against Russia), merely
exposed Germany to the suspicion of
double dealing and irretrievably dam-
aged her moral prestige. If Herr von
Bethmann had had any mind of his
own at all different from the will of his
master, as proclaimed at Potsdam
on July 5, it may be inferred that the
Chancellor would have drawn the
Kaiser's more serious attention to
Prince Lichnowsky's dispatches, in
which, as early as July 16, the Ger-
man Ambassador in London warned
the Wilhelmstrasse not to be led
astray by the inordinate vanity of
Count Berchtold, and admonished
the inevitable attitude of England.

HEADACHE FOR DAYS.

A Sign of Distressed Nerves.

There are few ailments that cause
more genuine misery than nervous,
neuralgic, or sick headaches. Only those
who have endured suffering for days at
a stretch realise the agony of the vic-
tims. Light and noise increase the pain;
food is unthought of, for it only adds to
the distress. When the attack is on,
there is little to be done until it passes
away. This may mean hours, or it may
mean days.Nearly every victim of headache
suffers from thin blood, also weak
nerves, the latter being the result of the
former. The most successful treatment
therefore, for headaches is a remedy that
will rebuild the blood so that it can
no longer be starved nerves.This process of strengthening thin
blood and weak nerve is being accom-
plished on all sides by Dr. Williams'
pink pills for pale people. These pills
contain the elements that make new
blood, and as the nerves get their
nourishment from the blood, Dr. WIL-
LIAM'S pink pills have been found in-
valuable in a wide range of diseases of
the blood and nerves, such as rheumatism,
after-effects of influenza, neuralgia,
neurasthenia or nervous breakdown.If you are not Dr. Williams' pink
pills will help you to health. Get a
supply now from any dealer or direct
and post-free, one bottle for \$1.00, (six
for \$5.00) from Dr. Williams' Medicine Co.,
97 Jackson Road, Shanghai."Nerves and Their Needs" is a little
book that will help you to avoid nerve
troubles. Send a postcard for a free
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HEALTH against SICKNESS.

By taking our "ROOSTER BRAND" MACARONI, PASTE STARS,
EGG-NODDLES, VERMICELLI, or other kinds of Soup Stuffs REGULARLY
you will have no complaint of any kind of sickness, as all our Products being
manufactured from Flour of the Best Quality and under the most Sanitary
Method can be easily digested and give you GOOD HEALTH & STRENGTH.
Large quantities have been exported to various parts of the World.
Your esteemed Orders will receive our prompt and careful attention.
Terms moderate, especially for Agents.

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European Baths and Sanitary Fittings, Hot and Cold Water System
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J. WITCHELL, Manager.

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of the proprietor, Bar and Billiard Rooms. Terms moderate. Special terms to
families on application to
Telephone K. 3. Telegraphic Add.:—"PALACE"
J. E. OXERREY, Proprietor.

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(SEE ONLY AMERICAN HOMES IN THE COLONY.)

ICE HOUSE STREET.

Under American Management. Nice and quiet yet only a few minutes
walk from the Banks and Central District. 45 Bedrooms, Excellent Cuisine,
scrupulously clean. Moderate Terms. Monthly and Family Rates on
application to the Proprietor. Launches meet Passenger Boats.
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Mrs. F. H. CAMERON.

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PUBLIC AUCTIONS

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction, (for account of the concerned),

SATURDAY,
May 1, 1920, at 11 o'clock,
at their Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des
Voeux Road, Corner of
Ice House Street—

One 5-6 H.P. Twin-cylinder INDIAN
Motor-cycle and Sidecar, in running
order, complete with Lamp, Tools,
Sidecar Apron, Pillion Cushion, Pump,
Spare Plug, etc.

Very smart outfit.

Terms:—Cash.
HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.
Hongkong, April 26, 1920.

THE Undersigned have received instructions from His Lordship
THE BISHOP OF VICTORIA, to sell by
Public Auction,

FRIDAY,
the 30th April, 1920, at 2.30 p.m., at
his residence St. Paul's College.

Sundries
Valuable Household Furniture,
Ac., Ac., Ac.

therein contained,
consisting of:—

Hallstand, Teakwood Roll-top Desk,
Writing Tables, Chesterfield Sofa and
Arm-chairs, Large Glass-fronted Book-
cases, Teakwood Sideboard, and Dining
Chairs, Extension Dining Table, Carpets
and Rugs, Sundry Glassware, Crockery
and Pictures.

English made Twin Beds, Teakwood
Bedroom Suite, Wardrobe, Teakwood
and Dressing Table, Toilet Crockery,
Ac., Ac., Ac.

And
One Victor Gramophone.
On view from morning of sale.
Catalogues will be issued.
Terms:—Cash.

HUGHES & HOUGH,
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Hongkong, April 21, 1920.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction,
(for account of the concerned),

TUESDAY,
May 4, 1920, commencing at
2.30 p.m., at their Sales Rooms,
No. 8, Des Voeux Road, Corner of
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TEAKWOOD AND BLACKWOOD FURNI-
TURE, BRASS AND BRASS-MOUNTED
BEDSTEADS, TEAKWOOD TWIN
BEDSTEADS, CARPETS, Ac., Ac.

comprising:—
Chesterfield Sofa, Arm-chairs (new),
Folding Card and Occasional Tables, One
Upholstered Suite, Bedroom Furniture,
comprising Teakwood Twin Bedsteads,
large and small Wardrobes, Dressing
Tables, and Chairs, Washstands,
Ac., (fumed Teakwood), Slide-
boards, Dinner Waggon, Extension Dining
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Services, Crockery, and Glass Ware,
Cooking Stoves, Cutlery, Ac., Bath
Room Utensils, Electro-Plated Ware,
Electric Reading Lamps, Blackwood
and Teakwood screens, a quantity of
Blackwood Furniture, Blackwood Fire
Screens, Skis, Tables, Chairs,
Cabinets, Pictures, Carpets new and
second-hand.

Also
Four Pianos, One Enamelled Bath,
Camera, Ac., Ac.,
(Full Particulars from Catalogue).

Terms:—Cash.
HUGHES & HOUGH,
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Hongkong, April 23, 1920.

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Brady & Hinchliff, Ltd., Manchester,
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Knowledge of Insurance work an
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Apply to Box 1189.
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TO LET.—A SEOP in Nathan Road,
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Apply to Humphreys Estate & Finance
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WANTED FOR CANTON.—An
Experienced Chinese Office
Clerk with knowledge of general office
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familiar with statistical work. Must be
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An experienced Chinese office clerk,
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REDUCTION IN PRICE.

From May 1, 1920, the Price of
Current for Lighting and Fans will
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Discounts will remain as before.
GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO.,
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OUTLINE SPECIFICATION.

Length over all 55 feet
Breadth extreme 11' 1 inch
Depth of Hold 5' 5"
Gross Tonnage 23.01
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Boiler of Steel, Round Horizontal
Multitubular.
Diameter of Boiler 4' 6"
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Working Pressure 125 lbs.

For further Particulars
Apply—
GORDON & COY.,
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SATURDAY, May 1st.

TEA DANCING from 4 to 7 P.M.
DINNER DANCE from 8 P.M.

SUNDAY, May 2nd.

ORCHESTRAL CONCERTS during
Tea and Afternoon.

HONGKONG DOG, CAT, POULTRY & PIGEON SHOW, 1920.

A SHOW in connection with the
above will be held by kind per-
mission of the Stewards, Hongkong
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HAPPY VALLEY

on MAY 1st.

No Bird or Dog will be allowed to
be brought in or taken away without
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MADE TO ORDER.
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During 1919, a new machine having

ARMY ORGANISATION FOR THE FUTURE.

EXPERIMENTAL PLANS.

WAR TASKS AND LESSONS.

A memorandum by the Secretary of
State for War relating to the Army
Estimates for 1920-21 has been
issued. The details which it gives
of the work of the various departments
of the War Office in connection with
the reconstruction of the Army since
the armistice was signed—on Nov.
11, 1918—are in amplification of the
speech which Mr. Winston Churchill
delivered recently in the House of
Commons in introducing the Estimates.
In that speech Mr. Churchill
confined himself to the larger issues
of the question of our future Army;
he did so, as he remarks in a message
prefacing the memorandum, because
"the work of the War Office during
the period since the armistice has been
so gigantic in demobilising the large
forces which we had at that time, and
in the disposal of all that that implied,
together with the task of bringing into
being the Army of the future."

The department of the Chief of the
Imperial General Staff is first dealt
with. The end of the war, it is
pointed out, found us with many parti-
cularly solved problems, and it is the
desire and the duty of the General
Staff to think out these problems in
the years which lie before us. This
task will be facilitated by the reports
which have been prepared by various
committees under distinguished sol-
diers. Referring to the Experimental
Brigades, the memorandum states:

These next years may be consid-
ered as an interim period during which
we shall devote ourselves to study.
Our finances are so limited that we
must look to every penny. We cannot
not afford at this stage to make a false
step. We intend, therefore, to form
experimental brigades at our large
training centres and try out certain
changes in tactics—the employment of
cavalry and infantry with tanks and
machine guns, aeroplanes, and other
weapons, including the employment of
smoke, etc. When we have carried
out these tests we shall decide finally
on our future organisation. In the
meantime, we have reorganised our
first line on pre-war principles and
shipped it to the outposts of the Em-
pire, and the second line is now being
brought into being on sound and prac-
tical lines.

In the building of the Army of the
future the following conditions are laid
down as essentials:

It should be better paid.
It should be better educated.
It should be thoroughly efficient
and up-to-date.
It should be well housed.
It should be contented.
It should equip itself for civil life
on discharge.

EDUCATIONAL WORK.
The question of education is com-
prehensively referred to. The Army,
it is remarked, is now a profession
whose emoluments compete with those
of civil life, and it is imperative that
it should contain none but those who
prove their worth.

Experience gained in the very suc-
cessful education scheme instituted
during the war (the memorandum
says) has enabled us to develop educa-
tional training as an integral part of
the normal training of the Regular
soldier. This is essential if efficiency
is to be maintained and if the prob-
lem of the employment of the ex-
soldier is to be solved. Other armies,
notably the American Army, are fol-
lowing out the same general principle.
Regimental officers will be responsible
for the elementary part of this train-
ing, and will be assisted by an Educa-
tional Corps, incorporating the Army
schoolmasters and schoolmistresses
and the best of the present educational
personnel. With a view to the em-
ployment of the soldier on discharge,
the present arrangement, so satisfac-
torily established with the Ministry of
Labour and its exchanges, will be
maintained. The certificates of educa-
tion have been revised in accordance
with the standards and requirements
of to-day.

It is intended to start a school for
the instruction of non-commissioned
officers who are qualifying for com-
missions from the ranks. During the
last two years of war the ranks sup-
plied 95 per cent. of our officers. It
is thought that this scheme should be
carried on in peace time, so that any
boy trained in this school will have
every opportunity of competing favour-
ably with his brother officer, who
comes from a military college or
university. It is proposed to com-
mence in 1922 with a batch of sixty
students. The tests for the promotion
of officers have recently been revised
and details have been issued.

PROGRESS WITH TANKS.

It has been decided that there will
be no separate Tank Corps for the pre-
sent, and that, though non-commis-
sioned officers and men will be posted
permanently to Tank units as a
nucleus, officers will be seconded in-
stead of being transferred to these
units for stated periods. The main
difficulty which confronts reorganisa-
tion is the dearth of regular officers
with knowledge of tanks. To some
extent this may be overcome by grant-
ing regular commissions to temporary
officers. Considerable progress has
been made with the design of tanks
during 1919, a new machine having

been produced, with a speed of over
twenty miles an hour, and which has
mechanically a long life. In a trial
run of 1,000 miles practically no wear
has resulted. This type is being fur-
ther developed. Two other machines
have been despatched to India for the
purpose of experiment under tropical
conditions.

Regarding chemical warfare, the
memorandum states:
So long as there is any danger of
other nations continuing these methods
of warfare, research and experiment
in chemical warfare must be pursued.
Research must not only be directed
towards the gases and apparatus likely
to be employed in the future, but also
towards protection against all possible
gases. Training in the use of gas will
be confined to appropriate branches,
but training in defensive measures will
include the whole Army.

Owing to the great importance of
signals, it has been decided to increase
the number of personnel employed and
form them into a separate Corps of
Signals. Much of the proposed in-
crease is required for field wireless
stations, on which the Army will be-
come more and more dependent for
its signal communications.

As a tentative measure it has been
decided to incorporate machine-guns
as an integral part of each cavalry
regiment and infantry battalion of the
Regular Army. In order that the
existing organisation within the regi-
ment and battalion may not be dis-
located, a machine-gun troop and a
machine-gun platoon will be added to
the headquarters of the regiment and
battalion, the squadrons and com-
panies of which will remain un-
touched.

TERRITORIALS AND YEOMANRY.

The following particulars are given
in reference to the Second Line (Ter-
ritorial Army) and the Yeomanry:
As to the second line, there is little
to add to the scheme as outlined re-
cently. It is a replica of the first line,
and a serious endeavour to make the
second line a thoroughly effective
machine. The brigade commanders
and staffs and the commanding officers
and adjutants have almost all been ap-
pointed. A third of the Territorial
Brigade commanders and a proportion
of the staffs are to be Territorial Force
officers. Opportunities will be given
so that Territorial officers may become
efficient as staff officers of the Ter-
ritorial Army on mobilisation. An
undertaking has been given that the
Territorial Army will form the normal
method of expansion in war. To this
end the Territorial Army must be
brought into much closer touch with
the Regulars. Regular units will give
of their best in officers and non-com-
missioned officers for the training of
the second line, and will welcome as
comrades all second-line units who
wear the same badge. A final review
of the use of units selected for dis-
bandment will be taken.

The future of the Yeomanry is not
yet finally settled. Two conferences
with representatives of the Yeomanry
have been held recently to discuss the
question of future organisation. It is
recognised that we do not want to lose
the services of one man from the
famous yeoman class, but the problem
is one of money. To make the Ter-
ritorial Army effective, certain Army
artillery and armoured car units are
necessary. We are asking certain
Yeomanry regiments to convert them-
selves into these units, keeping their
old names and traditions. All points
put forward by the Yeomanry repre-
sentatives are being carefully consid-
ered, and a decision will be given within
a fortnight.

The next department dealt with is
that of the Adjutant-General to the
Forces, whose immediate task was
that of reconstructing the British Army
on a permanent basis and on voluntary
lines. At the present date the de-
partment has succeeded in completing
the First Line of the Army, approxi-
mately up to the strength of the pre-
war Regular Army, and at the same
time has introduced many modifica-
tions in organisation, etc., which have
proved necessary as a result of the
experience for the last five years. To
replace the wastage of the Army Re-
serve it is proposed to enlist specially
into the Reserve direct, without their
joining the ranks, a sufficient number
from those who have received battle
training in the war, to enable mobilisa-
tion of the equivalent of our Expedi-
tionary Force as it existed before the
war (but modernised as regards or-
ganisation) should it be required to
reinforce the garrison overseas.

A tribute is paid to the war work of
the various women's corps, and it is
stated that plans for the formation of
a reserve, composed of women skilled
in the required trades and avocations,
are now being investigated.

DEMobilISATION.

Particulars of the process of de-
mobilisation are given as follows:
Since the armistice 173,000 officers
and 3,745,000 men have passed
through the demobilisation machine.
Of these, 24,600 officers and 249,000
men belong to the Royal Air Force,
leaving 148,400 officers and
3,496,000 men as the total demobi-
lised from the Army. In addi-
tion, 66,700 women have been de-
mobilised. Further, the demobilisa-
tion machine handled our prisoners of
war when they returned at the signing
of the armistice, and there were pass-
ed through the reception camps 6,600
officers and 151,500 men. There are
at this date remaining in the Army to

(Continued on Page 9)

NOTICES.

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The highest building in Canton affording a
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Hot and cold water service fitted, Excellent Cuisine, Bar and Billiard
room, Roof Garden, Cinematograph Theatre and every modern
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Passengers conveyed to and from steamers or across the harbour. Our
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Forget the last Ferry. We take you to Tsai Tsai Tsai for \$1.00—specially
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General Terms: \$2.00 per hour or part thereof, or \$1.00 per trip not
exceeding 15 minutes.
Our runners will meet you on the WESTERN SIDE of Blake Pier. For
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THE CHRONOMETER AND WATCH MAKER

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These Cigarettes are made of selected Mild
leaf tobacco and quite harmless to those
who are accustomed to inhale.

NANYANG BROTHERS TOBACCO CO.

165, Des Voeux Road, Hongkong.

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皆 知 諸 君 欲 購 請 認 明 商 標
五 國 香 煙 仰 祈 諸 君 天 下 諸 君
皆 知 諸 君 欲 購 請 認 明 商 標
雙 喜 香 煙 仰 祈 諸 君 天 下 諸 君
皆 知 諸 君 欲 購 請 認 明 商 標

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PINTS per case of 8 dozen \$26.50
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NOW SHOWING
SUNSHADES
in the latest Colourings
Plain and with Chene Borders.

INSPECTION INVITED.

The China Mail.

"TRUTH, JUSTICE, PUBLIC SERVICE."
HONGKONG, THURSDAY, APRIL 23, 1920.

STRIKING A BALANCE.

The easy optimism of Anstion Chamberlain as Chancellor of the Exchequer is not shared by everybody. The Chairman of the United States Clearing House of Foreign Credits, Mr. Mark O. Prentiss, declares that Great Britain is insolvent. "It is unfortunate," he remarks, "to have to talk of 'insolvency' and 'bankruptcy' in speaking of our associates in the late war, but the facts are more unfortunate than the words." Just before the war Great Britain possessed twenty thousand million dollars worth of foreign and colonial investments. She has, he says, lost 75 per cent. of this by forced sales, bankruptcies, and other factors. Last year Britain's expenditure was two million dollars a day more than its income. The cost of the military establishments in Ireland, India, Egypt, Hongkong, etc., is enormous. It is costing them a million sterling a week to control the price of bread. Its annual internal interest charges, permanent, amount to 270 millions sterling, more than a million pounds a day. This ignores the enormous interest payable abroad. They "merely juggle figures when they say the British Budget balances." The inflation of trade returns in 1919 was due to higher prices, and not to increase in actual weight or quantity.

As we are not in a position to contradict such an authority, and we wouldn't believe Chamberlain if he did it for us, we are driven to seek consolation in the usual way. Misery loves company. Let us see what Mr. Prentiss has to say about the position of other European nations.

Germany is bankrupt. She has wasted her substance in riotous warfare. Even the Allied governments are coming to admit the economic impossibility of the Peace Treaty. Germany may never be able to pay substantial indemnities. Short of all the materials necessary for reconstruction, she cannot afford to buy them owing to her enormously depreciated exchange.

France is in a hopeless situation because it never made any attempt to pay an appreciable part of its war debt by taxation, but slid along in the easy expectation of recovering huge indemnities from Ger-

many and making good its losses in Russia. France's enormous loans to Russia have vanished, and the hope of large indemnities from Germany has faded.

Italy is nearly in the same fix as Germany. It has to pay from six to seven hundred lire per ton for coal where it used to pay 20 to 25, and its annual requirements are eleven million tons. Its interest charges are now almost as great as its gross pre-war income.

Russia can never possibly redeem her mountain of paper money. Austria has a similar lot of war time paper which is worthless. Britain has a terrible amount of unsecured paper, but has had the sense to stop it. New issues have to be backed by gold deposits. There are, whatever be done or achieved, undoubtedly hard times ahead. The economy our statesmen should practice cannot be done on cheese-parings. We must abate our ambition to run the world, and cut out much of the expense of policing it. We must, in effect, stop keeping up appearances, which is the leak that augments our burden of debt.

ADVERSARIA.

While there are prohibitions here and there, little signs that the tyranny of prohibition in America, the campaign in the United Kingdom goes on. It will be a long time before the people awake to a sense of the real danger of its success, because they are so stupidly cocksure it must fail. Take Scotland, for instance. It is unthinkable, declares a friend, that Scotland, the native home of good whisky, will ever go dry. The Californians thought the same about wine. The Hongkong man probably thinks likewise here. Yet it is a fact that the taipans of both Glasgow and Edinburgh are backing the campaign for prohibition. Less drink, they argue, means greater production and greater profits. This, by the way, directly contradicts the Bourbon argument we quoted a couple of days ago, that low wages mean staid employment and better output. Teetotalers are claimed to be wiser and wealthier because of their teetotalism, so that if the Glasgow and Edinburgh taipans are correct, we also were correct in stating that satisfied workmen are the best producers. As a matter of fact the taipans are right. They always are. They are great supporters of

every pious device, such as the Y.M.C.A., to maintain the supply of cheap, servile, and well disciplined labour. The manhood and well-being of the labourer himself, of course, is none of their business. It is quite true that thousands of men would be better workmen and better off if they let the booze alone. It is equally true that thousands of workers would be more efficient and wealthier if they cut out tobacco. Every man's savings bank account would increase rapidly if he omitted two meals a day. By not getting married and having children, many a man could die rich who usually dies poor. And so on, and so on. The real need of the age in the way of leagues and campaigns is a strong organization banded to suppress the pestiferous people who meddle with our morals and want to reform us by veto.

Padre Macdonaghie is our convinced and efficient colonial ignorance of those policies at home concerning Hongkong. It is a pity he got away just before last night's telegram came about the official policy of the Colonial Office, or he might have discovered that there is one thing he didn't know. He was careful to bar any accusation of colour prejudice, and we are willing to acquit him of it; but in urging the necessity of an extension of the reservation policy for the comfort of the white inhabitants of Hongkong, he could not have known that our Parliament, under Secretary for Colonial Affairs would so soon spike his guns, by announcing that the policy is to consider the interests of the inhabitants as a whole, and especially not of any white section thereof. Our Governor has to go by that, to be guided by the London policy, so it is useless to blame the local government for not doing certain things certain local people would like it to do. It is curious how "outspoken" all these good people try to be just as they are going away, and what a poor shot they make at it. As an old and depraved newspaper hack we savvy the ad captivum vulgaris stunt, but not such half-hearted bluffs at it.

We have, we fondly trust, sufficient Bolshivism, by instructed Hongkong public to free it from the simple delusion that Bolshivism means Russian bloodthirstiness and nothing else. It means many other things, British things, as we have frequently pointed out, in order to protest against them. Bolshivism essentially means a conspiracy to make the majority inefficient, and useful to the minority. The latest example at home, most extraordinarily endorsed by Labour Leaders, is compulsory continuation schools for young persons up to 16 years of age. The logical outcome of this compulsory continuation system will be the compulsory adoption of all those young people whose parents are unable to keep them at school until the age of sixteen; this would found a reserve of wage slaves who trained and directed for capitalist purposes would arrive at that maximum of production for which our nation is invited to aim. That the Labour Party should have approved the measure is symptomatic of that muddleheadedness which characterises Labour leaders apart from questions of Trade Unionism. The Act will not affect sons and daughters of the middle classes; a girl will be able to go out as a typist at fifteen without penalisation of her parents. Should the daughter of a bricklayer like a situation as a nursemaid, however, her father will be fined or imprisoned. Should she stay at home to help a busy mother, and so acquire the best possible training for her own future working-class home duties, fine or imprisonment will also follow. She must go on, at an age when she is usually beginning husband hunting, increasing the useless mental lumber that good people who don't know think is so good for her. The compulsory element of education has always been wrong, though well meant. If somebody will kindly contradict us, we will endeavour to explain how and why it was wrong—to-morrow.

Peter (Kowloon) improves the conversation. Adversarian for disconcerts respect to Mrs. Venus, Einstein, and Macdonaghie. If he reflects a little more he will discover that there are others, including the "Marmoset," who writes cannot get a really good one for five dollars. D.P. and several others, who inquire about Trotsky, and seem to expect further jokes about him, are notified that the "dog is dead." De mortuis nil inquit. Bolshivist. Poet correctly guessed the fate of his amusing but too personal contribution. The editorial fact was to burn it. There are no individuals involved in the views expressed. Do get the right adversarian, ideal, and remember that Pickwick was not Dickens, nor Dickens Pickwick.

We do not know. An irritating and too lazy "idea" to look whether the collection of idiomatic phrases by Mr. Doherty includes "on the scene." It is one beloved by police court reporters, and is a daily irritation. No policeman ever simply arrives. He always comes on the scene. It is perhaps the most perfect example of the mechanical mode of composition which results from idiom collecting.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

To-day's dollar is worth 4s. 8½d.

Three cases of cerebro-spinal fever are shown in to-day's return.

Lady Duff, wife of Vice Admiral Sir Alexander Duff, launched the "War Regalia" at the Shanghai Dock Company's Pootung works on April 21.

The King of Siam has had a new 90 ft. motor yacht built, in which is installed a 150 B.H.P. Buffalo paraffin engine says The "Motor Ship and Motor Boat" in a recent issue.

Messrs Shewan, Tomes & Co. inform us that they have received a telegram from Shanghai stating that the Directors of the Yangtze Insurance Association, Ltd. recommend a Dividend of \$20 per share for 1920.

In the H.K.C.C. tennis tournament yesterday S. and O. Rumjahn beat E. A. Redmond and Major Bowen by 6-4, 2-6, 6-3, 1-6, 6-4. The winners will now meet Ng Sze Kwong and A. H. Rumjahn in the semi-final.

Consignees of cargo which arrived in Hongkong per s.s. "Lake Fielding" of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, are reminded that all goods remaining in the Company's Godowns at West Point undelivered after April 30, will be subject to rent.

There is grave fear that Britain will not be represented at the international sporting Olympiad which is to be held at Antwerp in August. Hundreds of athletes are ready to take part in the games but the response to the appeal for funds (\$40,000) has not been generous.

According to the Malay Mail during the course of the firing of the 85 guns on the occasion of the opening of the Federal Council, the wooden rammer was twice inadvertently left in the breach and duly fired off. One landed on the Padang not many yards from the King Edward Statue. The other fell near the Selangor Club motor shed.

A titled man, well known in the field of sport, and who had served with the Forces in the war, provided as follows in his will, lately proved: "I bequeath to my brother (named) the sum of one shilling, to show my appreciation of his noble sacrifice to his country in avoiding military service until compelled to join up."

As testimony to the climate of Singapore and to a remarkably fine constitution, it may be mentioned that Mrs. Habekost, who has resided in Singapore probably longer than any European now here, attained her seventy-eighth year to-day and is still hale and active. She was born in Kent, of Welsh descent, and has lived here from her girlhood.

Lieutenant Masiero of the Royal Italian Aviation Corps, who piloted the first aeroplane of the Rome-Tokyo Flight which arrived here several days ago, was slightly indisposed at Hotel Asia, thus delaying the departure of the visiting aviators somewhat. The flight will be continued at any moment within these few days.

The seaman of Police launch No. 7, who, as reported in the China Mail of Tuesday's date, was remanded by Magistrate Hutchinson on a charge of violation of duty as a constable, to wit, obtaining \$10 from a junk master under the pretence that he would have his arms licence renewed, yesterday convicted and fined \$100 or one month's hard labour.

The government of Bengal is reported to have decided that public raffles are illegal and must be discontinued. This decision has caused much regret, as many deserving Christian charities in Calcutta, which annually raise money by this means, will be hard hit, especially Catholic Orphanages, etc. The question naturally arises if raffles are prohibited what about the Derby Sweep?

The "wireless" installation that the "Renown" carries with her is one of the most powerful ever mounted on a ship in the British Navy. While it will be manifestly impossible for her to keep in touch with London throughout her extensive tour, it is hoped that by means of a carefully arranged system of relay stations, not a day will pass without their Majesties being in touch with their eldest son.

SPECIAL CABLE

SCHOONER OVERDUE.

[China Mail Special.]

SINGAPORE, April 23.
The American schooner "Betsy Ross," from Africa for Singapore is overdue.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

On his departure from Singapore Mr. R. Miyashita, manager of the N.Y.K. office of that port, was presented with a silver cup by the clerical staff.

Canton students are organising a parade on the "day of national disgrace," May 7, which is the day on which China agreed to the twenty-one demands presented by Japan.

We read that when the police "came on the scene" and wished to arrest her, a woman "laid" on the ground. Laid what? An egg, or a foundation stone? Perhaps the writer means that she copied Balbus, and "lay" upon the ground.

The Singapore Free Press has a leading article on our Li Hong Mi banishment case. It says nothing that we have not already said, but we welcome it. Every newspaper should have dealt with it that has any patriotism and regard for British principles.

Charged before Mr. N. L. Smith this morning with the unlawful possession of 7½ taels of prepared non-Government opium, and \$14 worth of local subsidiary coins, a Chinese told the Magistrate that he bought the opium for his own use. He was ignorant of local regulations. With regard to the subsidiary coins, the defendant said he was returning to the country, and the money was to pay his passage—\$75 fine, and the opium and money confiscated.

A fire broke out at 2.25 a.m., to-day, at No. 55 Connaught Road, West, third floor, occupied by the Man On Woo Foreign Medicine shop. The cause of the outbreak is attributed to an over heated drying stove. The fire fighters were early on the scene, and succeeded in confining the flames to the one floor, which was, however, completely gutted. The damage done to property is estimated at \$6,000. The floor is insured with the Sun Insurance Co., for the sum of \$5,000.

A small boy was this morning charged before Mr. N. L. Smith with the theft of a quantity of clothing and \$2 in money, from a woman living at No. 55 Square Street. The defendant admitted stealing two jackets, but denied taking the money. The complainant said she was out of the house when the defendant stole the things. A little girl saw the defendant selling a pawn ticket, and informed witness about it, and witness had the defendant arrested. Six strokes with a rattan. The boy's mother, who was present in Court, objected to the sentence, and said that as this was her son's first offence, his Worship should not order him to receive a thrashing. She said her boy was entitled to be dismissed with a caution. Despite his lawyer mother, the boy was thrashed.

A THIEF AND HIS FRIENDS.

At the Magistrate's this morning, before Mr. R. O. Hutchison, Sergt. Lanagan charged a Chinese with the unlawful possession, at Samshui-poi, of a bag full of galvanized iron knuts and bolts. The defendant said he picked them up from an ash heap on a ship.

Sergt. Lanagan said the ship the defendant said he got the things from had been in the Cosmopolitan Docks for a long time, and there was no ash on board—\$15 fine or three weeks' hard labour.

A woman was afterwards charged with attempting to prevent the defendant's arrest. She said she was passing by with her boy, when she was arrested. She did not know why.

The Chinese constable who arrested the defendant and the woman and a man came up to them, as he was leading the defendant to the station, and while the woman tried to snatch the bag from witness's hand, the man pushed witness, saying "you can't arrest him." Witness blew his whistle and two other constables came. The man bolted, and one of witness's boys gave chase whilst the other caught the woman. She lay on the ground and refused to move until an Indian Sergeant came. Then she got up and walked to the station. The man was not captured.

Sergt. Lanagan said the woman lived in the same house as the male defendant—\$10 or two weeks'.

SERVES THE WHOLE FAMILY.

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THEATRE ROYAL.

THE THIRD DEGREE.

The Reynolds Denniston Company departed from comedy last night and presented a highly dramatic play, "The Third Degree," securing all the success they have obtained with their lighter work. As suggested by its title, the play deals with police methods in America, though one would hardly like to think that such scenes as are brought out in the play ever take place in that country. The main point emphasised is the determination of a young wife to save her husband, who has been accused of murder, to which he confesses after undergoing the third degree. The young man is forsaken by his parents but his wife stands by him and fights. Howard Jeffries Jr. is a young man who has incurred his parents' displeasure by marrying a girl on a lower social scale and, being pressed for money, goes to Robert Underwood, an art collector, who is also in deep waters. The young man asks for a loan, not because he "wants it" but because he needs it and is naturally refused. After taking several drinks Jeffries sleeps on a couch and Underwood receives a visit from Mrs. Jeffries, Sr., to whom he has threatened that he will take his life unless she stands by him. She refuses and later a shot proclaims that Underwood has made his exit. Young Jeffries is naturally accused of the crime. He is examined by Capt. Clinton, a police officer, who after some hours' bullying and questioning, extorts a confession from him. Refusing to believe his guilt his young wife endeavours, without success, to enlist the sympathies of Richard Brewster, a lawyer. Subsequently the young wife discovers that the woman who visited Underwood is her mother-in-law and she prevails to come forward although it means that she has to sacrifice everything. That this shrewdness of Mrs. Jeffries Jr. who rushes to the police and makes a false confession as to being in Underwood's room. The latter conclusively proves suicide. The accused man is released and later contemplates making a trip to Europe with his father, who during his absence intends to institute divorce proceedings. He hears of this through the lawyer who tells him the whole story and he decides to stay with his wife.

The strongest character in the play is that of Mrs. Jeffries Jr. and this was made a great success by Miss Howard, who treated the audience to some fine dramatic acting, being especially good in the scenes in the lawyer's room, where she pleads with him to take up the case and with Miss Pressy Preston, as Mrs. Jeffries Sr., when her complication in the affair is discovered. Mr. Reynolds Denniston made a good thing out of the part of Richard Brewster. His best acting was with Miss Howard, when by subtle insinuations he is induced to take up her case, declaring that he is afraid of nothing. The role of Captain Clinton was ably taken by Mr. Wm. Augustin and that of Howard Jeffries, Jr. by Mr. Leo Kennedy. Tonight the company presents "Friendly Enemies."

An enjoyable evening was spent in Lugard Hall on the occasion of the third Annual Dinner on Tuesday, 27th inst. Among those present were Professors Jordan, Smith, Hinton, Earle, Wright, Redmond, Rev. Dr. Pearce, Rev. C. B. Shann, Dr. V. N. Adenize, Dr. J. Fenlon, Dr. S. C. Ho, Messrs. N. T. Mackintosh, Shushi Hsu, H. M. Siu, and A. H. Rumjahn.

After the patriotic toasts had been duly honoured, Prof. Hinton proposed the toast of "The University" to which Prof. Jordan, in reply, said it is necessary to train up the body as well as the mind, and in no place could the students do better in this respect than in the hostels and on the athletic ground.

Mr. Mackintosh, in proposing "Lugard Hall," asked whether the fact that he knew that Hall so intimately was the reason why he was called upon to make that toast. He referred to the many activities of the hostel, and considered the residents had every reason to be proud of their ability to maintain the excellent traditions of Lugard Hall. He referred to the esprit de corps which existed in the Hall. He wished the Warden, Prof. Warren, a happy holiday in the Homeland, and expressed the hope that he would return as Warden.

Prof. Warren replied for the Hall, referring to the fact that he was shortly going on leave. He had found his Wardenship a most pleasurable one and it was a position which he would relinquish reluctantly. He would always remember the happy time he had with the students of the Hall.

Mr. K. C. Cheam suitably proposed the health of the Guests and Prof. Smith replied in a humorous speech.

A distribution of prizes by Prof. Jordan, to the winners of the Hostel tennis, ping-pong and chess tournaments brought the function to a close.

"WALLA-WALLA" LAUNCHES.
Phone No. 3516.

SAILOR AND RICSHA.

RICSHA COOLIES DO NOT FIGHT.

Before Mr. R. O. Hutchison at the Magistrate's this morning, Sergeant McFall of No. 2 Police Station charged Thomas McNally, a seaman on board the U.S. Troopship "American," with damaging a ricksha to the extent of \$5 by pushing it into the harbour. The defendant admitted the charge, but denied that he intentionally pushed it into the sea.

Sergt. McFall said the defendant engaged the ricksha opposite Murray Barracks, and ordered the coolie to drive him to a pier whence he could take a sampan to his ship. The coolie pulled the defendant to Causeway Bay where he was unable to get a sampan. Re-entering the ricksha, the defendant told the coolie to drive back to town. When they got between Bowring Canal and Fin Lok Lane, the coolie took fright at the defendant's behaviour and dropped the shafts. The defendant got out and chased the coolie who ran away. Unable to catch the coolie, the defendant walked back to the ricksha and pushed it into the harbour.

After the coolie had given corroborative evidence, his Worship asked the defendant what he had to say. Defendant: "I did not mean to push the ricksha into the sea, sir. I engaged the man to drive me to the pier. He picked my pocket and took my pocket book which contained three dollar bills. I got out of the ricksha and he made a dash for it, sir. I hollered at the guy, and he dropped my pocket book. I picked it up and then called him to come up and fight me for the pocket book, sir, but he wouldn't come. I shoved the ricksha along after him, sir, thinking he would come back for it, and then I could punch him. I did not notice the embarkment, sir, and before I knew it, the ricksha tumbled into the river."—\$5 fine, and \$5 compensation to the complainant.

KINEMA NOTES.

HONGKONG THEATRE.

A sensational drama of modern life entitled "Common Clay" is now being screened at the Hongkong Theatre. It is a dramatic story raising a protest against those social injustices which seem to have grown up with and become incorporated in life in this century. To-morrow night in response to special request the management is showing "The Two Orphans," a splendid production in eight parts. It will run for one night only and on Saturday the programme includes a magnificent drama "An even break" with Olive Thomas in the leading role. This picture will run until Tuesday next and will be shown at the matinees together with a selection of pictures of a lighter nature.

THE CORONET.

The Editor himself went to see "The Great Love" picture, and reports that it is really very good—a moving picture in two senses.

ARMS CASES.

A Chinese who returned from Australia yesterday on the s.s. "Victoria" was this morning charged before Mr. N. L. Smith, at the Magistrate's, with the possession of a revolver and 194 rounds of ammunition, without a licence. The defendant said he had been abroad for forty years, and was ignorant of local regulations. Sergt. Murphy said that when searched, the revolver and ammunition were found round the defendant's body—\$50 fine, and the contraband confiscated.

Another Chinese, a respectable looking, and well dressed young man, also a passenger on the s.s. "Victoria," from Australia, was charged with the possession of a dagger and 45 rounds of revolver ammunition without a licence. The Police said the contraband was found in the defendant's box. Mr. B. L. Potter who appeared for the defence, said his client arrived in the Colony only yesterday, and was ignorant of the local Ordinance against the importation of arms. The defendant had a licence in Australia to carry the weapon. No attempt was made to conceal the weapon, which was found amongst the defendant's clothing in the box. The defendant brought the dagger from Gilbert Island as a curio—\$25 fine, and the dagger and ammunition confiscated.

[This last case seems hard, as reported. We bought a lot of slable Malay knives in Malacca, and would have kicked up a row if they had been confiscated.]

TAKE CARE OF YOURSELF.

If you want a clear head and good digestion you must not let your bowels become clogged with poisonous waste from the body, as is always the case when you become constipated. Proper food, an abundance of water and plenty of outdoor exercise should keep your bowels regular. When this fails you should take Chamberlain's Tablets. They cause a gentle movement of the bowels and are easy and pleasant to take. For sale by all Chemists and Storekeepers.

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HAYANA MARU—Tuesday, 4th May.
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PANAMA MARU—Friday, 28th May.
SEATTLE MARU—Monday, 1st June.

BOMBAY & COLOMBO—Regular fortnightly service via S'pore.
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LUZON MARU—Saturday, 15th May.

SAIGON, BANGKOK & SINGAPORE—Regular Monthly service.
SHISEN MARU—Saturday, 1st May.

SYDNEY, & MELBOURNE—Monthly service taking cargo to New Zealand and Pacific Islands.
MITSUKI MARU—Monday, 7th June.

VICTORIA & VANCOUVER—Tacoma via Manila, Keelung, Shanghai, Nagasaki, Moji, Kobe, Yokkaichi & Yokohama.
AFRICA MARU (Call Shanghai)—Saturday, 22nd May.
CHICAGO MARU—Saturday, 5th June.

KEELUNG via SWATOW & AMOY—These steamers have excellent accommodation for 1st and 2nd class saloon passengers and will arrive at and depart from the O.S.K. wharf near the Harbour Office.
KAIYO MARU—Sunday, 2nd May.

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SOSU MARU—Thursday, 8th May.

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Monteagle ... June 8 ... July 2

Empress of Russia ... July 1 ... July 19

Empress of Japan ... July 20 ... Aug. 10

Empress of Asia ... July 29 ... Aug. 18

Monteagle ... Aug. 12 ... Sept. 5

Empress of Russia ... Aug. 26 ... Sept. 13

Empress of Japan ... Sept. 14 ... Oct. 5

Empress of Asia ... Sept. 23 ... Oct. 11

Empress of Russia ... Oct. 31 ... Nov. 8

Monteagle ... Oct. 28 ... Nov. 19

Empress of Japan ... Nov. 9 ... Nov. 30

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Monteagle ... Gold 6000 Tons Reg. Gold

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SMART SUMMER SOCKS.

Low shoe time calls for just such snug fitting socks as these. They are thin at the ankles, but reinforced where the wear comes — tops, toes, and heels.

All the new Summer Shades — \$1.00, \$1.25, \$1.50 per pair.

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MEN'S WEAR SPECIALISTS.

16, Des Voeux Road. Telephone 29.

**CHANG SHIH-CHANG
V. HONGKONG AND
SHANGHAI BANK.**

INJUNCTION CONTINUED.

**JUDGMENT OF H.M. SUPREME
COURT.**

On April 19, in the British Supreme Court, His Honour Judge Skinner delivered the following judgment in the above case:

This is a motion for an interim injunction restraining the defendant Bank from parting with certain monies alleged to be in their hands as bankers. After the issue of the writ assaying only for an injunction, the plaintiff moved ex parte for an interim order practically in terms of the writ and I granted the application until the hearing of this motion. The Bank now appears and takes up a perfectly proper position. They do not admit that they have any monies in their hands to which this injunction applies. If they have, they do not claim any interest in them; but they urge that such an injunction as is asked ought not to be granted against them as bankers. I do not understand them to argue that there is no jurisdiction to grant it. I understand that their argument is based not on the character of the monies sought to be attached (it is clearly a fund) nor on the nationality of the parties to the dispute, but on the position that they hold as bankers: such an order they say might do them irreparable harm and also would interfere with the relationship which exists between them and their customer in the absence of the customer. I am referred to the case of *Fortaine-Besson v. Parris Bank* (12, Times L. R. 121), in which the Court of Appeal dissolved an injunction granted against a Bank, on these grounds: a case which is quoted in text books on banking law, but does not seem to be referred to in more general works; thus it is not given in the *Annual Practice*. In that case an action was brought against a Bank to recover some £11,000 which had been paid in by the plaintiff's wife and against which the bank had issued a letter of credit; the plaintiff alleged that the money was his and that he was prosecuting his wife for larceny of it. The Court of Appeal dissolved an injunction restraining the Bank from parting with this money on the grounds put forward above. In Halsbury's Laws of England Supplement for 1918 on p. 94 I find a reference to an unreported case, *Lazare v. Besson*, in which an interim injunction apparently against a Bank was granted in respect of securities. This was in 1912 and I am sorry I cannot get any access to a copy of the *Times* newspaper in which it appears. It is an addition to the note giving the reference in *Besson's* case. That note shows me that the rule that appears to have been laid down in *Besson's* case cannot be an absolute one. Mr. McNeill has very rightly referred me to a case in this Court in 1911, in which Judge Bourne granted an in-

junction against the present Bank in circumstances almost exactly similar to those in this case. It is worthy of remark that in that case the learned Judge expressly noted that the Bank consented to the order. I do not think it has been questioned in this Court that in proper cases there is ample jurisdiction to make orders for the detention or preservation of property: they certainly have been made in respect of goods to which rival claimants appear; they are made in relation to title deeds for land where boundary disputes are in litigation. And it may quote *Jessel, M. R.* "the principle underlying all orders for the preservation of property pending litigation is this, that the successful party in the litigation is to reap the fruits of that litigation and not merely obtain a barren success," see *Politt v. Grey*, 12, Ch. Div. p. 443. In that case a very strong Court of Appeal continued an injunction restraining the distribution of a fund pending an appeal to the House of Lords, even though the claimant had been unsuccessful in two courts, on the ground that if she were successful there would be danger of the fund not being forthcoming. I have also been referred to the case in this Court of *Hayes v. Shanghai Exploration Company* (1919) in which the learned Judge of this Court refused an application said to be like this one; but that was a case in which the plaintiff sought to attach the property of his alleged debtor in the hands of the defendants with a view of levying execution upon it (if he recovered judgment in the action against him). In that case too the defendants claimed an interest in the property. The Court dismissed the application, on the ground that the plaintiff must get his judgment first and then seek for execution. Until that judgment was given in his favour he had no interest in the property at all.

I should have had little hesitation in my mind as to the order to be made if it had not been for *Besson's* case. It seems to me that where a fund is in the hands of a British subject, which can only be determined by litigation begun or about to be begun, an order restraining that British subject from disposing of the fund is the proper order to be made. Such a case seems to me to fall exactly within the principles laid down by the *M. R.* in the case I have already quoted. And this is the more so when one remembers the peculiar state of jurisdiction in this country, and the fact that in this case the fund is alleged to be a Government fund at the disposal of a private individual. It is again to be remembered that in a case like this the aid of this Court will eventually have to be obtained to get the fund or other Court can exercise control over it. To my mind the facts in *Besson's* case are quite different to those in this case; there the plaintiff was suing the Bank for the money; here he only asks for an injunction to preserve the fund; there the bank had already granted a letter of credit against the fund; here we have

no knowledge of any such transaction and the Bank could have shown this Court that some such action had been taken. It seems to me that *Besson's* case is far more like *Hayes's* case than the present one; and under those circumstances I do not propose to follow it. I do not think that this Court is bound to extend the ruling in that case further than the facts of the particular case, and in that connection I should like to note from *Asbury v. Weldon v. Butterley Co.*, 1920, 1 Ch. 153. Before I pass from this case I would refer to the words of Lord Halsbury in *Quinn v. Leatham* (1) which not for the first time, I have found it advantageous to bear in mind. He says: "There are two observations of a general character which I must make, and one is to repeat what I have very often said before, that every judgment must be read as applicable to the particular facts proved or assumed to be proved, since the generality of the expressions which may be found there are not intended to be expositions of the whole law, but governed and qualified by the particular facts of the case in which such expressions are to be found. The other is that a case is only an authority for what it actually decides. I entirely deny that it can be quoted for a proposition that may seem to follow logically from it." Our Rule 124 gives this Court jurisdiction to make such an order in a proper case; that rule is practically the same as O.S.O. R. 3 of the Home Practice; and it seems to me that in the position disclosed in the plaintiff's affidavit which is the only evidence at present before me, this is a case in which the jurisdiction should be exercised.

Injunction therefore is continued in its present form until after judgment in the Mixed Court and liberty to both parties to apply. Defendant to have costs of the motion in any event.

STATEMENT BY COUNSEL.
Mr. McLeod said that since the application had been made proceedings had been begun in the Mixed Court, a petition had been filed and notice of motion had been served on the defendant's Counsel, Mr. Fessenden, and on Saturday morning on an ex parte application an injunction was granted. Under the circumstances he would only ask that the Bank be restrained as long as there was an injunction running in the Mixed Court concerning any monies which the Bank may hold in terms of the order.

His Honour: The terms of the order of the Mixed Court are wide also.
Mr. McLeod agreed. Dr. Wu may appear and it may be that he will be quite innocent. That would limit it very much. Of course they did not know what he had done with the Government funds.
His Honour said the difficulty was that the order as it ran covered all monies.

Mr. McLeod agreed that it covered all monies in the Bank. He added that he did not know how he could limit it at present. In the notice of motion in the Mixed Court they had asked for a statement, they had actually said 24 hours as to what had been done with these monies, and although he had no instructions on the point he imagined that his clients were prepared to take Dr. Wu's word as to what he had done with the monies.

In the absence of a statement by the Bank and by Dr. Wu they had to get the order, and give an opportunity to him to describe what monies were standing to his name.
His Honour said he had that idea in mind. The affidavit referred to monies paid in March. At the present moment there might be a great deal more monies covered by the injunction than the monies paid in March.

Mr. McLeod agreed.
His Honour added that the injunction would cover monies paid in, in February and January, even cover monies paid in March and April.

Mr. McLeod remarked that that was the only exact information of a detailed kind they had. At the present moment the order of the Mixed Court extended to all monies which the Bank held in the name of Dr. Wu, being Government monies.
His Honour said that the Bank was not in a position apparently to say what was the difference between one set of monies and another set of monies.

A SUGGESTION.
Mr. McLeod suggested that that could not be arrived at without asking funds were sometimes described, but in this particular case they did not know. Now an order had been made on the Bank to restrain it from dealing with a customer, it was for the Bank to enquire which was the Government money and which was Dr. Wu's money. There was no harm in issuing that order, for it was in Dr. Wu's power to inform them.

As soon as he told them they could deal with it. If the only account in the Bank was Government money, if there was another, it should be a separate account. Counsel contended that if he was entitled to an injunction at all it must be in the present form and the order could be limited to a week so as to give them ample time.

His Honour: The question is the limit of time. As Mr. McNeill had remarked it was obviously impossible to run the order for an indefinite or indeterminate time. They should push on the proceedings with all due speed.

Mr. McLeod agreed.
His Honour said that what was suggested was that the order be continued for another seven days in its present form. The difficulty was that the customer could not draw on any account he might have at the Bank. The order was quite as wide as that.

Mr. McLeod said the order made against Dr. Wu was limited and against Government money. If he would come forward and tell them what were Government and private money it would be right. He was the only party to be injured by the order. He had been asked to make a statement as soon as possible.

After further discussion, His Honour decided that the injunction remain in force in its present form until the judgment of the Mixed Court. The return day was adjourned sine die and costs on the motion were granted. — *Shanghai Times.*

TIME-TABLE HUMOUR.

**THE EARLY DAYS OF
"BRADSHAW'S GUIDE."**

QUAINT FACTS.

Some of the humours of the early days of Bradshaw are described by a writer in *Chamber's Journal*, issued for the first time in October, 1839—the year before Sorcello came to set a standard of incomprehensibility—the maze of figures, the whimsical array of dots, bars, asterisks, daggers, and double daggers, of this most bewildering though indispensable publication soon outstripped the limits of the ordinary understanding and led the average passenger gravely to suspect his reason. It was as announcing the triumphant discovery of an altogether unexpected solution that one of Anthony Trollope's novels declared, "Bradshaw was unable to conceal the fact that the earliest train to town next morning left at 8.45."

The Railway Act of 1845 provided that coaches with seats, roofs, sides and lights be made for all. Some companies interpreted this Act more liberally than others, but few erred on the side of generosity. Most were afraid of diverting the better-paying passengers into the lowest class, with the result that the most miserable vehicles that could be made to meet the bare requirements of the Act were constructed and used for many years.

This obstructive and unenlightened policy toward the travelling public confronted Bradshaw even when attempting to compile his early time-tables. The publication seems to have caused a flutter among the directors, who were averse to supplying the information he sought, holding that if the times of departure and arrival were given in this manner, they would be bound to run the trains punctually! But the sturdy Quaker accepted no rebuff. He made personal application to the various Boards, and if they refused him the information he desired, he took up shares in the undertakings, and then was able to demand the facts.

What Bradshaw aimed at was a monthly timesheet for every line in England. Some companies, evidently to bother him, issued the changes in their train running in the most erratic way; sometimes the sheet was delayed to the fifth or sixth of the month, and was subject to alteration perhaps in the middle, or even toward the close of the period. By great efforts the railways were induced to consent to adjust their tables, once for all, at the beginning of each month. That concession gained, the rest was comparatively simple, and the Railway Guide, pioneer of a great host, began to grow in girth year by year, as the network of railways spread over the face of the land. In 1847 Bradshaw was able to produce a Continental Guide and *Traveler's Manual* to the whole Continent of Europe. The plan began to be imitated both at home and abroad. The familiar yellow-covered volume still holds the palm, however, and in its revised and simplified form is the first favourite of all whose travel takes them over our many lines.

WOMEN AS PILOTS.

[By Flying Instructor.]

If anyone had suggested to me a few years ago that women would ever be able to fly I should have given a hundred, and one reasons why they could not possibly do so.

Consequently, when I found my last instructional list contained a woman pupil I had serious thoughts of resigning my position, rather than undertake what appeared to be a fruitless task.

Most men are inclined to underrate the feminine capacity to perform work in which they themselves are already proficient. Flying especially seems to be essentially for men, and the idea of a woman pilot used to amuse me.

On making my first ascent with my feminine pupil I was prepared to give an early "washout" or statement to the effect that further instruction would be wasted.

It can be imagined how surprised I was to find that after a few dual flights she readily enough began to "feel" the machine and possessed remarkably well-developed powers of balance.

When a few more lessons had been given my theory of nervous, hysterical women fainting in the cockpit was entirely shattered, and I became more and more interested in my remarkably apt pupil.

NO AIR WORRY.
Later, when she made her first flight alone, I was not as anxious about her safety as I have been about that of hundreds of masculine tyros who have passed through my hands.

The feminine temperament is admirably suited to aviation, the nervous system being highly developed, and a sense of premonition being pre-dominant.

The way in which my pupil anticipated atmospheric disturbances, commonly called "bumps," was a source of constant astonishment to myself and the other instructors.

Lightness of touch and a keen sense of harmony are marked features in the character of the average woman, and are essential in the making of an efficient pilot.

In an aeroplane everything is tuned to a certain pitch, and immediately engine trouble develops or a wire becomes strained a discordant sound warns the pilot all is not well. Women are remarkably apt in detecting this sound.

Another striking point that the flying woman possesses is a total lack of "air worry," more generally known as "wind-up."

Women have always been noted for their constant habit of worrying about themselves, especially about their friends, or maybe their business.

Woman in the air shows a strange disregard for personal safety, and her interest in the manipulation of the controls entirely overrules any qualms she may have as to her safety.

Again, I have had many men pupils who have been visibly nervous before making an ascent. Once in the air they were extremely capable pilots, but they would inevitably worry over the possible dangers that might await them.

WOMAN HARD TO BEAT.
With women, however, this is not in evidence, and they are always anxious to get a lot.

One reason for this may be that they derive an enormous satisfaction from the thrill of swiftly moving through the air. Life without excitement would be unendurable to women, and flying provides the necessary tonic.

Will women ever become successful pilots for commercial aeroplanes? This, I think, is improbable owing to the fact that a certain amount of endurance is necessary for a long voyage. At present the average woman lacks sufficient stamina, and therefore is hardly able to compete with men for such positions.

Flying in comparatively slow machines entirely closed in will not appeal to the feminine mind as much as a "zip" in a light fast "bus" designed for an occasional stunt.

Women, on the whole, are not quite so level-headed as men, but their aptitude for grasping the situation and acting accordingly more than compensates for the deficiency.

The number of women aviation aspirants is rapidly increasing, and I am of the opinion that for neatness of action and dexterity in manipulation of her machine a well-trained woman pilot will be hard to beat.

THE FRUIT SEASON.

Bowel complaint is sure to be prevalent during the fruit season. Be sure to keep a bottle of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy at hand. It may save a life. For sale by all Chemists and Druggists.

DAIRY FARM NEWS.

COLD STORAGE.

Store your Winter clothes, furs, rugs, carpets &c., in our cold stores. The only safe method of keeping them during the Summer months. For full particulars apply to the Secretary.

THE DAIRY FARM, ICE & COLD STORAGE Co., Ltd

"Keepkool" Underwear

FOR MEN.

THE NEW IDEA IN SUMMER UNDERWEAR

"The Only Elastic Ribbed Porous Underwear."

WITH the advance of civilization the question of dress ever becomes a matter of greater importance. Particularly in tropical climates any article of dress that tends to mitigate the suffering caused by extreme heat is sure to find a cordial reception.

Discriminating people everywhere have been educated to know that underwear is the article of apparel that really requires the greatest care in its selection. The ideal underwear for hot weather must be light in weight, durable, absorbent and elastic. For these reasons the porous principle in underwear is the solution of the hot-weather problem. The pores in the fabric are in reality little cells that permit the air to circulate between the outer clothing and the skin. These little chambers allow the heat from the body to evaporate before it has a chance to condense and form perspiration, thus keeping the body dry and cool.

Underwear however, must be more than porous to be comfortable: it must be elastic. Elasticity is of prime importance as it allows the garment to give full play to the movements of the body and prevents it from chafing and binding. Keepkool underwear is the only brand that fulfils all of these necessary conditions. It is porous for coolness, elastic for comfort, lock-stitched for durability, and absorbent for health. No other brand selling at popular prices contains all of these necessary features.

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Refreshing the Skin

A most refreshing health-giving and toilet ideal, comforting and beautifying the skin, is daily enjoyed by use of the

"Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap"

—English made and delightful, or use Toilet and Bath purposes. Delicately perfumed, reviving, purifying. 25c. 40 cents.

Lady C. Howard writes:

"I like the 'Albion and Sulphur Soap' very much; it is pleasant to use and whitens and softens the skin."

Lady C. Howard-Hampden writes:

"The 'Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap' is an extremely pleasant Soap, and I prefer it to any other I have ever tried."

No artificial scents used. Sold by Chemists, Grocers, etc. Why not try a tablet of this?

"ALBION MILK AND SULPHUR SOAP"

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MUSTARD & CO.

THE STANDARD SAFE OF AMERICA.

Tel. No. 1186.



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DRESSING WELL IS
A LADY'S NECESSITY
OUR
LADIES' TAILORING DEPT.

HELPS you well in MEETING IT.

THE SINCERE CO., LTD.

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

[Reuter's Service to the China Mail.]

MOTORING RECORDS.

DAYTONA (Florida), April 26.
Tony Milton, driving a 16-cylinder car on the beach, claimed to have established six new world records, the times being 1.46 minutes in 1.46 seconds, 3 miles in 27.15 seconds, 4 miles in 36.44 seconds, 5 miles in 108.04 seconds, half a mile in 11.86 seconds and 1 mile 23.56 seconds.

"SLAVE GIRLS" OF HONGKONG.

LONDON, April 26.
In the House of Commons, replying to Colonel John Ward, as regards the abolition of girl slavery in Hongkong, Colonel Amery said that the law of Hongkong does not recognise the existence of the slave status. As regards Mui Tsai, the Secretary of State was communicating to the Governor who was asked to consider the possibility of requiring adopted children to be registered and after the registration, to be subject to visitation.

DEATHS ON TOBACCO AND RUBBER ESTATES.

LONDON, April 26.
In the House of Commons, replying to Mr. Spoor, Colonel Amery said that the British North Borneo Company will be asked to submit a return showing the death-rates upon the tobacco and rubber plantations during the last five years.

DEVELOPMENT OF POLISH SHIPPING.

Poland intends to leave no stone unturned in carrying out her intention to create a national mercantile marine. In the summer of last year the Polish Shipping Line was founded at Warsaw, its members including the leading representatives of commerce and industry. Ever since its creation the league has carried on an extremely active campaign of propaganda, in which it has not been without the support and assistance of the Polish Government. The latter has already voted more than 100,000,000 marks (Polish) for the development of shipping on the Vistula, but the encouragement of ocean navigation is being left to private initiative. It is certainly painful from the Polish point of view that the port of Danzig was not immediately incorporated in the Polish State, but it is hoped that the constitutional form that is attributed to the town will leave sufficient room for Polish enterprise in the sphere of shipping.

During the last few months several Polish ocean shipping companies have been established in Danzig and others are in process of formation. Among the more important of the new companies are the Polish-Baltic Trading Company, and the Sarmaya Polish Ocean Navigation Company. The former was founded in the summer of 1919, and has developed its operations to quite an important extent. It has branches at Danzig, Lodz, Mlava and Grajewo, possesses its own warehouses at Warsaw and Danzig, and employs a staff numbering at present over 300. Shortly it will be transformed into a joint stock company and increase its working capital, and it also contemplates building its own shipyard.

The Sarmaya Company, promoted by a group of Galician bankers, has a capital of ten million marks, and its first steamer, the "Kosciuszko," is at present under construction at a Danish shipbuilding yard at a cost of 12,000,000 Danish crowns. The most important ocean shipping company that has so far been established by the Poles is the Polish-American Steam Navigation Company, which has a capital of 3,500,000 dollars. This money was subscribed exclusively by Poles living in America, the financing being taken over by the Broadway Finance Corporation, of Buffalo. The company has already acquired several steamers, including the "Kosciuszko," the "Wisla," and the "Gdansk" (the Polish name for Danzig). It announces that it will devote itself principally to the passenger traffic, and has already the prospect of carrying 18,000 Polish emigrants who are desirous of returning to their native land from America.

A further Polish company which will carry on maritime traffic from Danzig is the Zegluga Polska, of Cracow, which has a branch at Danzig. This company is appealing in the Polish Press for the subscription of 5,000,000 marks share capital. The Warsaw Trading and Shipping Company is devoting itself at the moment principally to shipping on the Vistula, but proposes to extend its activities also to ocean navigation. It began in a small way before the war, and the circumstances of the time would not permit any great development. Last summer, however, it decided to increase its capital to 17,000,000 marks, part of which was subscribed in Poland and part in France. As was mentioned recently in *The Journal of Commerce*, numerous foreign shipping companies—English, French, and Scandinavian—are giving close attention to the possibility of Danzig as an important trading and shipping centre.

WEATHER REPORT.

April 29, 1920. 12h. 18m.—No returns from Japan and Vladivostok.
Pressure has decreased slightly to moderately at all reporting stations; it is probably highest in the Pacific to the south of Japan.

Hongkong Rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 0.00 inch. Total since January 1st, 11.53 inches. Against an average of 11.43 inches.

Forecast for the 24 hours ending at noon on the 30th.

1.—Hongkong to Gap, Rock, E. or variable winds, moderate; fair, fog or mist.
2.—Formosa Channel. The same as No. 1.

3.—South coast of China between Hongkong and Lamook. The same as No. 1.

4.—South coast of China between Hongkong and Hainan. The same as No. 1.

ROYAL OBSERVATORY.
HONGKONG, DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

APRIL 29, 1920.—a.m.

Station.	Hour.	Barometer at Sea Level.	Temperature.	Humidity.	Direction.	Force.	Weather.
Vladivostok 66.							
Nemuro 66.							
Yokohama 66.							
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